

fessor Benfey, Dr. G. Hoffmann,* and Professor Bickell have combined to publish, as soon as possible, an edition of the text, with a German translation, and an introduction, explaining the importance of the Syriac version.

TH. BENFEY.

Intelligence.

Professor Benfey proposes to publish, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, a grammar of the language of the Vedas, which will contain all that is necessary for a grammatical knowledge of the Mantras of the four Vedas. It will treat of the phonetic rules, the grammatical formations, and the syntax of the Vedic language, of which, as is well known, the classical Sanskrit is the last phase. The *Vedic Grammar* will appear in an octavo volume of from 600 to 700 pages, the price to subscribers to be 21s. per copy.

The Congress of German Philologists, which was to have been held at Leipzig in the autumn, is postponed.

Dr. Jos. Budenz, of the Hungarian Academy, calls our attention to M. O. Donner's treatise, *Der Mythos vom Sampo*. The original significance of the magical mill Sampo, the source of all sorts of blessings, which plays so prominent a part in the Kalevala, has been hitherto somewhat mysterious in spite of several attempts at explanation. M. Donner's entirely new and at the same time simple explanation appears to be the correct one. The Sampo, which is fabricated by the celestial smith Ilmarinen, and is seized and detained in the dark Northland (Pohjola), is, according to Donner, an emblem of the sun, which, when brought back into Kalevala, makes all things living to thrive and multiply. A variation of the myth so understood is found in the Kalevala itself, in the three last cantos of which poem an account is given of the carrying off of the sun and moon by the queen of the Northland, and of their happy return thence. Donner finds certain grounds in support of his theory—that the Sampo was the sun—in etymology, and refers to the analogy of solar myths among other nations. For the present, however, he has omitted to discuss how far the internal unity of the Kalevala as an epic poem may be held to be affected by the repetition of what is essentially the same solar myth with mere difference of symbolic form.

Professor A. Kiessling, of Hamburg, has nearly finished a new critical edition of the declamations of *Seneca Rhetor*. The Antwerp MS., which appears to be the principal authority of the text, has been recollated, and its readings will be reported with far greater accuracy than in Bursian's edition. Besides this, the editor has traced a second source of the text, independent of the Antwerp MS., in a Brussels MS., the frequent erasures and corrections in which allow in many instances a guess at the original readings, and prove it to belong to the same class with a Vatican MS. of the 10th century, of which Professor Studemund has kindly furnished a specimen. Professor Kiessling is known to be one of the most sagacious critics of the school of Ritschl, and has done much to emend the text of his author, which may be considered one of the most corrupt and difficult in the domain of Latin literature. Specimens of his emendations will be found in his *Beiträge zur Kritik des Seneca Rhetor*, in the Easter "Programm" of the *Gelehrtenschule* at Hamburg.

Contents of the Journals.

Grätz's *Monatsschrift* for July.—On the relation of *Clientes* in the Hebrew Antiquity. Prof. Grätz comes to the conclusion that after the conquest of the land of Chanaan, there were amongst the Jews two kinds of *Clientes*, viz., *Peregrini* and *Autochthons*. The differences of *Proselyti justitiae* and *Proselyti portae* appear only after the Babylonian exile.—Dr. Goldzieher's continuation of his article on Mahomedan Opinion of the Prayers of the Jews.—Neubauer's Description of the Prayer-book of the Jews at Jemen, existing only in a MS. of the Bodleian Library. It is curious that the Jews of that country used up to the last century the Assyrian punctuation.—Review of Dr. Paur's article, "Immanuel and Dante."

Literarisches Centralblatt, June 24.—Notice of some treatises "On the use of the prepositions in Tacitus," shows the gradual development of the historian's usage. Statistics are becoming as valuable in philology as in other sciences. Take such an instance as this, "*ob* occurs Agr. 2, Germ. 3, Hist. 25, Ann. 135 times, while the causal *propter* never occurs after Hist. 1, 65." July 1.—Reviews Orelli's *Die hebräischen Synonyma der Zeit und Ewigkeit*. The method of taking a whole group of conceptions and working out their gradual development of meaning on the principles of comparative philology gives us a means of enquiry which has been too little used in commentaries on the Old Testament. The value of "Lettere volgari del Secolo xiii. scritte da Senesi" (part 116 of the *Scelta*) is considerable to philology, but the letters also illustrate the commercial relations between Italy and France. July 8.—Kaulen's *Handbuch zur Vulgata* is favourably noticed, but the author is said to have not fully worked out the relation of the Vulgate to the Itala, and to be somewhat hampered by the Roman Catholic view of the Vulgate being the "authentic" text of

the Bible. Spiegel's *Eränische Alterthumskunde* is said to contain a strong criticism of Rawlinson's view that the substratum of the population even in historical times was Turanian through the whole country, from India to Egypt. July 15.—Gerhard's edition of Pappus of Alexandria's mathematical collections is noticed for the value of the Greek text, though unfortunately no full account of the MSS. is given.

Götting. gelehrte Anzeigen, June 28.—Liebrecht points out the value of Traina's *Nuovo Vocabolario Siciliano-Italiano*. Sicily has been such a meeting-point of East and West that the vocabulary contains many words of the highest interest: the Sicilian national feeling also shows itself strongly. The comparison with Italian is curious. *Cattivo* has its Latin meaning of *captivus*, and does not mean "bad," as on the mainland. July 5.—Weber gives a short notice of Stein "De vetere quodam lexico Herodoteo," which is of some value as throwing light on the compilation of the glosses in Suidas, and helping us to unravel the chain of grammatical tradition.—The number for July 12 contains a sharp article on Dr. Payne Smith's *Thesaurus Syriacus*, fascic. ii., from the pen of Professor de Lagarde. The tone seems unnecessarily harsh, and might have been relieved by a little irony, but it must be owned that the most severe criticisms are in great measure justified by the official character with which the book is invested. Prof. de Lagarde observes—1. That the lexicons of Bar Ali and Bar Bahlul ought first to have been printed *in extenso*, with various readings, so that we might have had some control over the *Thesaurus*. It often happens that Dr. S. misunderstands his authorities. Sometimes, but not always, he supplies us with the means of correcting him, by printing the original Syriac, e. g. on pp. 368, 575. 2. Dr. S. neglects to enquire after the authorities for the statements of Bar Ali and Bar Bahlul. 3. He is particularly weak in natural history. Dioscorides, and the Arabic translations of Dioscorides, should have been thoroughly studied, before referring to Bar Bahlul's articles on this subject. 4. His range of reading is far too limited. Antonius Rhetor is entirely passed over, and hardly any notice is taken of Aphraates. His treatment of the Peshittha is slight and uncritical; and none of the texts printed in this century have been adequately examined. 5. He has no sound philological instinct (a fact which is obvious on the merest glance at his etymologies). In particular, he knows nothing of the Iranian dialects, and but little of Arabic, while his Latin is worthy of Duns and Occam. 6. He has not properly read de Lagarde's various contributions to Syriac lexicography, and sometimes grossly misrepresents that critic's opinions. (We have already had occasion to bring a similar complaint against Dr. Smith's *Bampton Lectures on Prophecy*.) On the other hand, he abounds in references to "tenth-rate" writers, such as Fürst, Fischer, and Levy. 7. His articles on geography, and on the history of literature, are not only superfluous, but extremely inaccurate, and not drawn from the best Arabic and German sources. The reviewer concludes with the recommendation to bring out a revised and enlarged edition of Castell's *Syriac Glossary*, without any references to Bar Ali and Bar Bahlul.

New Publications.

- BICKELL, Gust. *Conspectus rei Syrorum literariae, additis notis bibliographicis et excerptis anecdotis*. Münster: Theissing.
BUCHHOLTZ, H. *Die Tanzkunst d. Euripides*. Leipzig: Teubner.
CORNELII Nepotis vitae ex rec. Car. Halmii. Leipzig: Teubner.
CURTIUS, G. *Studien z. griech. u. latein. Grammatik*. Leipzig: Hirzel.
HISTORIA APOLLONII regis Tyri. Rec. Alex. Riese. Leipzig: Teubner.
OVIDII Nasonis, P., carmina ed. Alex. Riese. Vol. I. Leipzig: B. Tauchnitz.
PRÆTORIUS, Fr. *Grammatik der Tigrisprache in Abessinien*. 1^{re} Hälfte, m. einer Textbeilage. Halle: Waisenhaus.
ROSSBACH, A. *Römische Hochzeits- und Ehedenkmäler*. Mit 2 lith. Taf. Leipzig: Teubner.
SACHAU, Edm. *Neue Beiträge zur Kenntniss der zoroastrischen Literatur*. Wien: Gerold's Sohn.
STADE, B. *Ueb. den Ursprung der mehrlautigen Thatwörter der Ge'ezsprache*. Leipzig: Hirzel.
TABULAE codicum manu scriptorum praeter Graecos et Orientales in bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensi asservatorum. Edidit academia Caesarea Vindobonensis. Vol. V. Cod. 6501-9000. Wien: Gerold's Sohn.
URI COECHEA, E. *Grammatica, vocabulario, caticismo i confessionario de la lingua Chibcha*. Paris: Maisonneuve.

ERRATA IN No. 28.

- Page 348, col. i., third line of third literary note: for "Intel ligence" read "Contents of Journals."
" 348, col. ii., line 2 from bottom: for "zithing" read "zittung."
" 351, col. ii., line 28: for "choose" read "chose."
" 357, col. ii., line 32: for "constituted" read "constricted."
" 359, col. i., heading *Miscellaneous*, line 4: *dele* "much more;" last line but one: for "canonic" read "economic."
" 364, col. i., contents of *Journal Asiatique*: for "Medietarists" read "Mechetarists;" *Roman. Studien*: for "Karle" read "Karl."
" 364, col. ii., contents of *Hermes*, line 12 from end: for *φωρυγχοῖσι* read *φωρυχούσι*.

* The editor of the treatise, *De Hermeneuticis apud Syros Aristotelis*.